Indicators for the Human Right(s) to Water and Sanitation

Exploring the Politics of Indicator-Based Accountability

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Radcliff Seminar on the Human Rights to
Water & Sanitation
December 7, 2012



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The Indicator Development Process

- Development Creating Indicators through the United Nations
- Implementation Employing Indicators in Reports to Human Rights Treaty Bodies
- 3. Application Facilitating Accountability for Water & Sanitation

Indicator Creation as Political Process

Frame

Identify



- ElaborateNorms
- ConceptualizeIndicatorCategories

- TranslateExisting Datainto Rights-Based Indicators
- Create Overlap across Rights

 Consult for scientific validity and political relevance

Policy Analysis

Comparative Analysis

- Education
- Health
- Water & Sanitation

Interviews (12)









Framing Indicators

Role of the OHCHR/ Special Rapporteurs



Conceptualizing Indicators

Structural	Process	Outcome
Binary	Largely Qualitative	Largely Quantitative
State commitments to undertake measures for the realization of the right	State efforts to implement the right	Population-level results reflecting individual enjoyment of the right

Identification of Indicators

Interdisciplinary Collaboration

- Reports of Special Rapporteurs
- Academic Initiatives
- SERF Index
- OHCHR Illustrative Indicators & Meta-Data Sheets

Indicator Specification

- Data Availability
- Quantitative Preference
- Reflective of Reality



Implementation of Indicators

Comparisons across time (and across countries)

Harmonizing Data in State Reporting

- What data DO states report?
- What data SHOULD states report?
- Developing Guidelines for the Content of State Reports



Implementation of Indicators

Comparisons across time (and across countries)



Research Necessary on Reporting Practice

Human Rights Treaty Bodies

- Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- Convention on the Rights of the Child
- Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
- Other Treaty Bodies?

Process Model

Developing Indicators for the Right(s) to Water and Sanitation

- (1) Frame Norms
- (2) Identify Indicators
- (3) Political Review

"right to water indicators should be identified in the national water strategies or plans of action. The

indicators should

be designed to

monitor, at the

national and

international

party's

levels, the State

obligations ..."

2005 the human right to water is indispensable for leading a life in human dignity. It is a

General

Comment 15

APPLICATION

prerequisite for the realization of other

1995

human rights. entitles everyone to sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic uses

2000

Facilitating Accountability for Water and Sanitation

UN Resolution on the Right to Water and Sanitation (2010)

"the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights."



Role of the Special Rapporteur



MDGs

Human Rights

"Measuring whether Governments are making efforts towards the realization of the rights to water and sanitation to the maximum of available resources is an important budding area of work."

- Catarina de Albequerque

Incorporating Human Rights in the Post-2015 Development Goals

- Berlin WHO and UNICEF consultation on post-2015 monitoring (Berlin
 - Exploring the relevance of the human right to water and sanitation to future monitoring efforts
- END Working Group
 - Incorporating rights-based norms for equity and nondiscrimination in the Post-2015 water and sanitation agenda





Identifying Candidate Indicators

- Delineate attributes of right(s)
- Review existing indicators
- Structure around data
- Consider overlap with other rights

Political Conflicts

- Government Flexibility vs.
 Cross-National
 Comparison
- Setting Policy to Meet Indicators?
- Objectivity as Accuracy?

Review with States to Assure Implementation

